Programme for Drought Prone Arees

100. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have *a* proposal to widen the scope of Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(b) whether suggestions have come from any State Government regarding this; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA): (a) From 1st April, 1995, the coverage of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) has been widened from 627 blocks in 96 districts of 13 States to 946 blocks in 149 district* of 13 States.

(b) and (c) in the Memoranda submitted to the Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP headed by Prof C.H. Hanumantha Rao, former Member, Planning Commission, the Programme States had requested far inclusion of additional blocks under the programme. However the new blocks were included under the Programme in accordance with the criteria of percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area in three ecosystems vis arid somi arid and dry sub-humid determined on the basis of Moisture Index, as rocommended by the Technical Committee for inclusion of blocks/districts under the pro,gramme, At present, there is no move to further increase the coverage of DPAP, as 319 additional blocks have been included under DPAP from 1995-96.

Coking Coal Requirement

101. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total coking coal requirement of Public/Private sector steel producers, pig iron producers and other consumers, during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans;

(b) the present production of washable and direct feed coking coal and what will be the production of coal in Eighth and Ninth Five. Year Plan periods;

(c) whether there is a gap between the proposed demand and the availability of coking coal and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether we have failed to produce required quantity and quality of coking coal to meet the requirements of the country, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per assessment of Planning Commission, the total requirement of raw coking coal for iron and steel industry and merchant coke ovens for the terminal year of Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97) is 40.50 million tonnes. Assessment for the Ninth Plan has not been finalised.

(b) The indigenous production of coking coal linked to washesies and direct feed including blendable variety in 1995-% is estimated to be 26 million tonnes and projected production of these varieties for 1996-97 (terminal year of Eighth Five Year Plan) is about 27.50 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The indigenous availability of low ash metallurgical coking coal is not adequate to meet the demand of steel plants. Main reasons of the inadequate indigenous availability of such type of coals are;

(i) Prime coking coal reserves are available only in Jharia Coalfield, Bihar where good quality reserves of upper seams have been exploited for over 100 years and have largely depleted.

(ii) Majority of underground mines are old extensive and worked manually.

(iii) Many underground mines are having geo-mining problems like steep and multiple seams, occurance of fires and water logged old workings in adjoining areas prevailing in grneral are very difficult.

(iv) A sizeable proportion of the cokmg coal being now produced is not of quality which is acceptable to the steel plants and as such is not being washed.

(v) Most of the existing washeries are old and were originally designed to wash coking coals of better varieties. These, washeries are not able to deal with effectively the coals presently being produced.

(e) Major steps taken to augment availability of raw coking coal and to improve quality of clean coal are:

(i) Increasing raw coal feed to washeries by supply of low volatile medium coking coal of suitable quality,

(ii) modifications of the existing washeries to improve capacity utilisation and improve quality of washed coal.

(iii) increasing raw coal availability by re-organising existing mines and development of new mines and

(iv) early commissioning of two new washeries under construction at Madhuband (BCCL) and Kedia (CCL).

Modernisation of CIL Units

102. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state in what manner Coal India Ltd. propose to finance the purchase of major equipments for replacement/expansion of old equipments used in coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGD1SH TYTLER): CIL has proposed to finance the purchase of major equipments for replacement by internal resources and commercial borrowings from domestic and/or external sources.

Diversification of activities by MMTC

103. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MMTC increased its areas of operation and diversified its activities;

(b) if so, the areas in which MMTC has expanded its activities;

(c) the results thereof since then; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC has consolidated its business in minerals, metals, fertilisers, diamonds and gems and jewellery, It has diversified into agro products, marine products, textiles leather, drugs, chemicals & pharmaceuticals.

(c) and (d) Due to consolidation and diversification measures initiated by MMTC, MMTC's turnover has increased from Rs. 3,217 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 5,262 crores in 1994-95.

Reduction of duty of non coking coal

104. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction in duty of non coking coal in 1994-95 has shown any substantial Increase in import;